American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
"Agricolas." . . . . *Virg.*

Vol. I.—*New Series.* **BALTIMORE, MD. FEB. 19, 1840.** **No. 39.**

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

Terms—The "American Farmer" is published every Wednesday at $2.50 per annum, in advance, or $3 will invariably be charged if not paid within six months. Any one forwarding $10, shall receive 5 copies for one year. Advertisements not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. ☞Communications to be directed to the Editor or Publisher, and all letters, (post paid) to be addressed to Samuel Sands, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

PRIZE ESSAYS.

☞In accordance with an annunciation heretofore made, the Publisher of the American Farmer has the pleasure of offering to the Farmers and Planters of the United States, the following list of Premiums for Essays on the several subjects mentioned, viz.

For the best Essay on the renovation of the soil, deteriorated by improvident cultivation (the essay to be particularly calculated for the meridian of Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas,) *a complete set of the first series of the American Farmer, the five volumes of the Farmer and Gardener,* (successor to the American Farmer,) *and the two first volumes of the present series of the American Farmer*—subscription price, $100

For the second best do. 5 vols. of the Farmer & Gardener, and vols. 1 and 2 of present series A. Farmer, $25

For the best Essay on the cultivation of Cotton, and the management of the Plantation, (including the treatment of Slaves,) a complete set of the first series of the American Farmer, (15 vols.) subscription price, $75

For the second best do. 5 vols. Farmer & Gardener, do. $20

For the best Essay on the cultivation of Tobacco, and the management of the plantation, the first series of the American Farmer, as above, $75

For the second best do. 5 vols. of the Far. & Gardener, $20

For the best essay on Root culture, as applicable to the feeding of stock, the best method of using the same, &c. the first series of the American Farmer, $75

For the second best do. 5 vols. Farmer & Gardener, $20

For the best Essay on the cultivation of Corn, 5 vols. of the Farmer & Gardener, and vols. 1 & 2 present series of the American Farmer, $25

For the best Essay on the cultivation of small grain, same as last mentioned, $25

For the best essay on rearing and fattening Swine, same as last mentioned, $25

For the best essay on the culture of the Morus Multicaulis, the management of a Cocoonery, and the manufacture of Silk in the United States, 5 vols. Farmer & Gardener, and v. 1 & 2 A. Farmer, new ser. $25

For the next best do. 5 vols. Farmer & Gardener, $20

☞The essays to be forwarded on or before the 20th of April next, and to be decided on by gentlemen qualified to judge of the merits of the same on the respective subjects—the papers of the successful candidates will be published immediately thereafter, in successive order.

The undersigned need not advert to the character of the above works—they are too well known to need comment—each prize will of itself form a complete agricultural library, and it it is hoped will attract the attention of the best talent of the country on the above subjects.

☞All communications (post paid) to be addressed to
SAMUEL SANDS,
Publisher of the American Farmer, Baltimore, Md.

☞Editors throughout the country will confer a favor by publishing the above.

The vicissitudes of trade and commerce which have been experienced in this country for several years past, have driven many from the harrassings and turmoils connected therewith, to seek for that happiness and contentment of mind, which can, by no other portion of mankind be enjoyed more uninterruptedly than by those who 'sit under their own vine and fig tree,' none daring to make them ashamed or afraid—more especially, if their minds have been subdued by the influences of religion, to that dependence on, and resignation to, the will of the Supreme Governor of the Universe, "in whom we live, and move, and have our being." Their calling is that of real independence, and their avocation enables them to contemplate with true devotion, the works of the Creator, and to observe with more intense interest, and feel with stronger faith, the force of the remark of the Poet, that

"The spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue etherial sky,
And spangled heav'ns, a shining frame,
Their great Original proclaim."

Separated as he is for the most part, from the great throng with which the cities abound, the farmer who takes a just pride in the management of his affairs, escapes from the excitements which every day brings forth in the crowded marts of the earth, and is thus enabled to have his affections more intimately woven around the beloved objects which surround his own hearth, and to escape from the many trammels, temptations and devices, with which his pathway would otherwise be surrounded.

No wonder, witnessing as we daily do, the throes of the commercial world, (and all other branches more or less must partake therein,) that so many are anxiously seeking retirement, and investing a portion of their remaining wealth in a different channel than that in which they have hitherto been engaged—and we rejoice to find that an awakening sense has been created as to the honorable character of that calling in which the greatest and the best of men that have ever adorned this or any other nation, were proud to be enrolled. Such had become the rage for speculation, and the desire of accumulating wealth in the least possible time, that the sure but slow mode theretofore pursued by their fathers, was abandoned by the sons, and the plow and the harrow were exchanged for the counting-room and the store, and from producers a host of consumers were created, to the great detriment of the true interests of the country, causing, in some degree at least, the evils under which we have suffered. A returning attention is again being paid to what must ever be considered the great and abiding interest of these States, and we now frequently witness the man of science, of literature, the statesman, the legislator, the warrior and the jurist, lending their aid in furthering the cause of Agriculture, and shewing as much interest in obtaining the honors of the "Fair," as they had hitherto exhibited in the exercise of their talents in their previous callings to obtain the applause of their fellow-men. That so noble a cause may continue to flourish, we need not say, is the sincere wish of the hearts of us, its humble advocates. **

Since penning the above the following remarks on the same subject have fallen under our notice, and being so much in accordance with our views, we here annex them:

Agriculture—Mr. Editor:—I am glad to see that the cultivation of Mother Earth is coming into fashion. A few years ago many of our young men were leaving their fathers' farms and their fathers' occupation, and rushing into our cities and large towns to "get into business."—Some how, many got the idea that farming was not a very respectable employment, or at least that it was not the way to wealth. Not a few young men thought that if they could stand behind the counter, and measure off ribbon for the ladies, that their fortunes would be made at once.—Others got the western or the eastern, or the speculation fever into their veins, and must be off somewhere "to make their fortunes."—Some, thinking the soil of their fathers' farms quite too barren for their genius, conceived the idea of a little extra cultivation for their sterile skulls, and so they passed through the walls of a college, come out with a diploma which they could not read, and have gone forth to astonish the world with their wonderful attainments. And multitudes are striving to get their living by their "wits" instead of following some useful employment.

But the tide is turning. People are beginning to learn that farming is a profitable business; and if profitable, there is no danger that it will suffer for want of popularity. Though all useful occupations should be regarded as respectable, yet, on many accounts, agriculture is the most honorable and should be considered the most respectable of occupations. It is favorable to health, to morals, to intellectual improvement, and to real dignity and independence. It requires industry, and yet affords sufficient leisure for study. Its labor is principally in the open air, which gives strength and elasticity to the body. It affords constant opportunities for contemplating the power, wisdom and goodness of God, and thus favour morality and religion. It furnishes most of the necessaries and comforts of life, and thus renders the farmer in a great measure independent of others for support. It is favorable to independence of thought and opinion. Farmers, living in a great measure by themselves, not linked together like many other classes of men by ties of interest, are not easily affected by those great commotions and panics which so often occur in large cities and towns, where men act in concert, led on perhaps by a few ambitious or designing ones. Hence if you wish for men of sound minds and unbiassed judgments; men, to whom you can entrust the interests of the state or nation; men who will be likely to make judicious laws, and administer justice with an even hand, you will naturally look for them among the intelligent yeomanry of the country. Farmers should look well to themselves. Let them avail themselves of all the means in their power to improve their own minds, and to give their children a sound and useful education, and their influence and respectability will increase yet more and more.—*Windham Co. Dem.*

A spirited writer in the Upper Marlborough Gazette, in a series of essays, is urging the farmers and planters of the county to aid in the formation of the proposed society, and to commence a new era in the system of agriculture, and not to be behind the age in which they live. From the second No. we extract the following excellent remarks, and deem them applicable in an equal degree to other parts of the State as well as Prince George's:

"In the former communication which I made, Mr. Editor, I barely pointed out some of the multifarious beneficial results that necessarily would flow from the formation of an Agricultural Society. I wish now to speak concerning what seems to be the *objects* of such an

Association. From what has heretofore been written upon this subject by others, and what strikes me as being the chief object of the contemplated society, is to effect a a wholesome change in our present system;—to engraft another system upon the present. Not to break down or destroy the existing agricultural system, but to unite with it *another*, thereby to correct some of the glaring faults—the startling defects in the present system; to lop off parts of it;—to prune it; to ameliorate bad practices under it, and in their stead to rear up, what we are bound to believe, another and a better: a beneficial change, which will conduce to the ease, comfort, happiness and pecuniary prosperity of the Planters and Farmers of Prince George's. The improvement of our lands;—the rearing and fattening of cattle and sheep and hogs, of improved breeds;—the breeding of fine horses for the course, the chase, the saddle, the road, and the farm, each requiring a different system of breeding and rearing and breaking;—the introduction of labor-saving machines, different manures, grasses, and kinds of crops which are now not found among us;—the dairy system;—the erection of improved farm buildings:—*and the reading of agricultural publications*, these, *these* I say, are some of the OBJECTS to be attained by such an Institution as has been proposed.

Where is there to be found a practical planter or farmer who reflects at all upon this subject, who will not at once, fall into the ranks, and putting his shoulder to the wheel, give his help to push forward this Engine which we confidently hope, and believe, if properly formed and zealously and ably sustained, must inevitably produce these desirable ends. I ask, where is an opponent to this measure to be found, at least, ought there to be found one in our whole county?"

The following gentlemen compose the select committee on the Tobacco Trade:—Messrs. Jenifer, of Maryland; Coles, of Virginia; Sergeant, of Pennsylvania; Dawson, of Georgia; Carroll, of Maryland; Grinnell, of New York; Triplett, of Kentucky; Parish, of Ohio, and Millar, of Missouri.

From the Tennessee Agriculturist.

THE JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

Clinton College, Nov. 20, 1839.

Messrs. Editors—For the satisfaction of all who may feel an interest in the culture of the Jerusalem Artichoke, I am disposed to give them, through your paper, so much of its history and mode of culture as I have learned.—Having about 20 acres of this valuable product myself, I am often interrogated as to its nature, value and culture.

Its botanic name is *Helianthus Tuberasus*, and is supposed to have been originally discovered first on the borders of the Gulf of Mexico; whence it has been carried and cultivated in Europe for the table and for food for hogs. But it does not appear to be so productive in England, where it has been cultivated to advantage, as it is here. There 500 bushels to the acre is considered a large crop, but here I am satisfied that one acre of common soil, the second year after planting it, will yield at least 1000 bushels, and many acres will overgo that amount. So that its native country is best adapted to its production.

The race which I have was discovered about seven years ago, in Jackson county of this State, by Mr. Samuel Young, and from its correspondence with the description of the Jerusalem Artichoke, I unhesitatingly pronounced it the same. Before discovering the Jerusalem Artichoke, Mr. Young had cultivated for his hogs the common white variety (*Cinara Colymus*) and finding no profit in them, had abandoned their culture. During last spring, about one-eighth of an acre of the Jerusalem Artichoke was discovered on the farm of Harris Tuggle of Wilson county. Mr. T. had seen them in his field for several years, and regarding them as noxious weeds, had tried to extirminate them without success. But when he found by comparing them with mine, that they were Artichokes, he set a different estimate on them. From the farm of Mr. Young, various persons have obtained and cultivated them as food for hogs, all of whom unite in their praise. And the accounts given of their productiveness and value in feeding hogs, are almost incredible. Yet the statements are made by men of unquestioned veracity, and the accounts of all who have tried them correspond, so that we can hardly disbelieve. In the spring of 1838, a neighbor of mine, who is incredulous to any report which has the appearance of extravagance, having heard of the products of the Artichoke, remarked that he thought it looked like "too many squirrels up one tree." But when he came last spring to dig some for seed out of my patch, he recalled what he had formerly said, and gave it as his opinion that it was equal to its representation. The great advantage of the artichoke, is, that it contradicts the assertion, that "there is no royal road to wealth," for it will yield considerable profits almost without labor.—You have to plough the ground well in January, February or March, (the earlier the better,) and immediately check off 4½ feet each way, and dropping one artichoke in each check, cover them with the plough. About the time they come up, plough them like Irish potatoes, and then again cross plough them one foot high, and you are done cultivating them forever. The first year they will make from 400 to 700 bushels per acre, and afterwards they will improve for two or three years, till they will yield about double the product of the first year. I now speak from experience. The hogs being allowed to root them all the winter, is an advantage to them, because they root up and soften the soil to a great depth, and the Artichokes will fill the soil as far down as it is pulverised. Thus they improve for several years, enough always being left by the hogs to set the ground completely. And lest some one should object, that they might freeze if planted in the winter, I remark that this Artichoke will freeze and thaw all the winter, and still be as good in the spring as if it had been in a cellar. The only way in which it may be injured, is by exposure to the air long enough to let it get dry, when it withers up to a hard stick. Hence in transporting them, we have to keep them moist, in order to preserve them.

Your hogs should not go on them until about the first of November; when the trouble of feeding is over till spring, for each hog "roots for his living."

Sows with suckling pigs should not go on them, for the Artichokes injure the qualities of the milk, so as to make the pigs dwindle. But as soon as pigs are weaned, they will do finely by rooting for their living.

Heretofore, I have given Artichokes to all who desired them, and still give to my neighbors who will dig them; but being often called on by persons at a distance, I propose to accommodate them, in a manner that will take care of number one. Wherever persons will unite and take a wagon load, I will send a load. I can deliver them at Gallatin, Nashville, Franklin, Columbia, Murfreesborough, or McMinnville for $2 per bushel, 5 bushels being enough to plant an acre.

I am decidedly of the opinion that this Artichoke will form a valuable accession to the husbandry of the western country; because every farmer may keep his hogs through the winter, without labor, by devoting rugged parts of his farm, or some thin woodland, to Artichokes.

FRANCIS H. GORDON.

From the Rural Library.

BUCKWHEAT.

This plant is cultivated for the farina of its seeds. It belongs to a family, the *Polygoneæ*, or Dock tribe, which is known to farmers as affording a class of common weeds.

Of the genus *Polygonum* there are two species cultivated in Europe for their seeds,—

1. Polygonum Fagopyrum—Common Buckwheat.
2. Polygonum tataricum—Tartarian Buckwheat.

The first is the species commonly cultivated. The latter is of larger growth, and is said to be more hardy, but it is less productive of seeds than the common Buckwheat. A third species is cultivated in China and Chinese Tartary, Polygonum emarginatum, Notch-seeded buckwheat, which resembles the common buckwheat in its habit of growth. All these species are annual.

Common buckwheat bears white flowers tinged with red. Its stem is full of knots, and rises to the height of 2 feet or more. The plant is of rapid growth, continues to flower long, and bears at the same time flowers and ripened seeds.

Buckwheat is cultivated extensively in some countries. In China and other countries of the East it is used as bread-corn. It is produced for the same purpose in most countries of Europe, as well as for the feeding of horses, hogs and fowls. In Germany and Poland the seeds are used for broths, gruels, and other purposes. In Russia they form a great part of the food of the inhabitants. In Spain, Italy, and the south of France, they are also an object of extensive cultivation. The Italian farmers cultivate this plant, as well as the species *tataricum*, esteeming the latter in some cases as ripening more early.—Buckwheat was cultivated at a very remote period in England, but it has now gone much into disuse. The buckwheat is a plant very generally diffused, owing in part, it may be believed, to the little labor required in cultivating it; to the short period in which it completes its growth, and to the facility with which it may be produced even on the poorest soils.

The soils suited to it are the lighter kinds. It should not be sown earlier than the beginning of May, or rather the middle of May, as the young plants are apt to suffer from frost. But as it grows with great quickness, it may be sown at any time till midsummer. [Early in July is the usual time.]

The land should be prepared for it precisely as for peas, and the seeds may be sown broadcast at the rate of from 1 to 1½ bushel to the acre. It requires no further attention after being sown than guarding it against the depredations of birds, to which it is very subject. It may be cut by the scythe; and its subsequent management is similar to that of the other grains. [After being slightly cured, it should be carted to the barn and thrashed out immediately, care being taken to prevent the straw and grain from becoming heated. The straw thus managed, makes good fodder.]

Its produce may be reckoned from 25 to 30 bushels to the acre, though this varies greatly under different states of soil and culture. It is a peculiarity of the plant that it does not ripen its seeds all at the same time, so that while a part of the plant is bearing flowers another is ripening seeds. It must be reaped, therefore, before a great part of its seeds can be matured.

The seeds of the buckwheat may be given advantageously to horses, to poultry, and to hogs. The external part of them being rubbed off by a coarse grinding, they may be used for human food like rice; they may also be converted into flour: and, in short, there is no purpose for which the grain of the cereal grasses can be used, to which the farina of buckwheat may not be applied. But though the flour is white and wholesome, it is comparatively deficient in gluten, and so does not undergo the panary fermentation like wheat; for which reason it is generally made into a kind of cakes.

The stem of buckwheat when green seems to be nourishing, but when dried it is hard, and not readily eaten by any kind of animals. This, and the little comparative quantity of fodder produced, are the principal objections to the extension of the culture of buckwheat in England; and yet, from the facility with which the plant may be grown, and this on soils low in the scale of fertility, its cultivation might in some cases be attended with advantage. In the Netherlands it forms a regular part of the rotation, and is sown on all soils where other grains cannot be prepared in time.

One of the purposes to which it has been applied from time immemorial, and for which, from the quickness with which it grows, it seems well adapted, is the ploughing of it down green as a manure for the land. Farmers who have made trial of this practice speak favorably of its effects: and cases may doubtless be conceived where it may be beneficially adopted. But, generally, where a good system of agriculture is established, and where a proper combination of the practice of tillage and feeding live-stock exists, a green crop, when raised, will be more advantageously applied to the feeding of animals in the first place, and then the manure which the consumption of it produces applied to the ground.

The most useful, honest and worthy portion of the population of a State, is its farmers and mechanics. They are the great mass of the people, and the foundation of the government. They silently work out the greatness of the nation; and it is to their arm that we owe our protection against foreign assaults, and to their votes, our safety from the machinations of internal foes.

System.—Nothing contributes more to increase the profits of the husbandman, than correct system in the management of the farm. One product only, as Indian Corn, or small grain, shows a want of reflection, and the lot of such a farmer is always precarious. One species of crop will not always hit, but he who has wheat, oats, rye, grass, corn, and all the varieties of roots suited to his soil, is sure of success in something every year.

Blue Vitriol for Smut.—In England many farmers consider a solution of blue vitriol to be superior to brine and lime to prevent smut.

Mr. Jacob Sheimer's System of Farming.

Notes of a conversation had with Jacob Sheimer, Esq. a German farmer, of great skill, who resides in Saucon township, Northampton county, Pa. He ranks high as a practical farmer in a place which has been long celebrated for its fine farms, and good farmers. He says that his farm contains just one hundred acres of farm land, which is divided into eight equal fields, excepting four acres which is allowed for house, barns, garden, &c. One field is in with corn, three with wheat, and one with rye, and three for mowing, pasture, &c.

He breaks up his corn stalk ground for wheat the last of May, and immediately harrows it well, and then furrows it out into eight pace lands for lime, an half bushel at each corner, when the stable manure is put on. It is ploughed a second time before harvest; immediately after harvest cross and harrow well, and then sow about the 28th of Sept. with one bushel and a half of clean wheat per acre, to be ploughed in with a one horse plough very shallow, and then harrowed.

The next spring sow with clover seed at the rate of one bushel to eight acres. The following year to be mowed, and immediately after mowing, strike one furrow across the field and back again every forty-five feet: turn no cattle in, but when the second crop is large enough, plough it nearly down.—If necessary run a harrow, and about the 28th of September sow with wheat as before.

Next spring sow with clover seed for pasture until after harvest the following year; then turn it carefully down, harrow it well and sow as before.

The following year sow no clover seed, but plough the stubble down immediately after harvest, harrow it well, and sow one bushel of clean rye per acre, and plough in.

After the rye is cut off, leave it until the following year when it is to be planted with Indian corn, three and a half feet apart and four grains in a hill, to be plastered in the usual way, and plough well three times.

Mr. Sheimer says that his three crops of wheat are always the best, and he also says he has not missed a crop in thirty years, and that he raises from ten to twelve hundred bushels of wheat every year.

The threshing must be finished by the first of March, and the stable dung must be spread over the yard at least once a week; this is all he does to prepare it for hauling out the latter part of June.

You will perceive that his is an eight years course and that he has one year summer fallow. A practice now prevails in that section, of sowing clover seed among the corn after the last ploughing, and some skilful farmers say they have had good success with it.

No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
Corn,	Fallow,	Wheat,	Clover,
Fallow,	Wheat,	Clover,	Wheat,
Wheat,	Clover,	Wheat,	Clover,
Clover,	Wheat,	Clover,	Wheat,
Wheat,	Clover,	Wheat,	Rye,
Clover,	Wheat,	Rye,	Corn,
Wheat,	Rye,	Corn,	Fallow,
Rye,	Corn,	Fallow,	Wheat,
No. 5.	**No. 6.**	**No. 7.**	**No. 8.**
Wheat,	Clover,	Wheat,	Rye,
Clover,	Wheat,	Rye,	Corn,
Wheat,	Rye,	Corn,	Fallow,
Rye,	Corn,	Fallow,	Wheat,
Corn,	Fallow,	Wheat,	Clover,
Fallow,	Wheat,	Clover,	Wheat,
Wheat,	Clover,	Wheat,	Clover,
Clover,	Wheat,	Clover,	Wheat.

Gen. Far. Old Northampton.

Wild Rice of the West.

"*Milford, Massachusetts, Jan.* 9, 1840.

"I wish to be informed in respect to the cultivation of the *Wild Rice* found in our Northern and Western lakes and rivers. I believe it may be raised in our flowed meadow and swamp lands that are flowed for running our factories. If you or any of your correspondents will give the necessary information though the medium of your paper—how the seed may be procured, and the manner in which it may be cultivated—you will confer a great favor on many of your readers, as well as on

Your humble servant,

Gov. Hill. Pearly Hunt.

We have no personal knowledge on this subject, but solicit from some friend at the West who has, the information asked by our correspondent.

Of all the books on the Western country we find none so interesting and so particular as Flint's "History and Geography of the Mississippi Valley:" from that book we extract the following information, which we do not doubt will interest our readers as it has interested us.

"Wild Rice, called by the French *folles avoines*—by the Indians, *menomene*. It is found in the greatest abundance on the marshy margins of the northern lakes, and in the plashy waters on the upper courses of the Mississippi. It grows in those regions for a vast extent of country. It is there, that the northern savages, and the Canadian traders and hunters, find their annual supplies of grain. But for this resource they could hardly exist. It is a tall, tubular, reedy water plant, not unlike the bastard cane of the southern countries. It very accurately resembles the cane grass of the swamps and savannahs on the Gulf of Mexico. It springs up from waters of six or seven feet in depth, where the bottom is soft and muddy. It rises nearly as high above the water. Its leaves and spikes, though much larger, resemble those of oats, from which the French give it its name. Its culm is joined, as large as the little finger; leaves broad, and linear, panicle more than a foot in length; the lower branches with spreading barren flowers, the upper with fertile and erect ones. The seeds are blackish, smooth, narrow, cylindrical, about three quarters of an inch long, deciduous. *It is said to have been discovered in the brooks of Massachusetts.* When it is intended to be preserved for grain, the spikes are bound together, to preserve them from the ravages of birds and water fowls, that prey upon them in immense numbers. It thus has a chance to ripen. At the season for gathering it canoes are rowed among the grain. A blanket is spread upon them, and the grain is beaten upon the blankets. It is, perhaps, of all the *cerealia*, except the maize (Indian corn) most prolific. It is astonishing, amidst all our eager and multiplied researches, that so little attention has been bestowed upon this interesting and valuable grain. It has scarcely been known, except by Canadian hunters and savages, that such a grain, the resources of a vast extent of country, existed. It surely ought to be ascertained if the drowned lands of the Atlantic country, and the immense marshes and stagnant lakes of the south, will grow it. It is a mistake that it is found only in the northern regions of this (the Mississippi) valley. It grows in perfection in the lakes about Natchitoches, south of 32 degrees, and might probably be cultivated in all climates of the valley.—Though a hardy plant, it is subject to some of the accidents, that cause failure of the other grains.—The grain has a long slender hull, much resembling that of oats, except that it is longer and darker. In detaching this hull the Indians use a process of drying, that in most instances destroys its germinating principle. Those who have found this grain unpleasant have perhaps eaten it when smoked and badly prepared. There is, probably, the same difference in quality, too, as in other grains. The grain that we have eaten was as white as the common rice. Puddings made of it tasted like those made of sago."

Expense of an acre of Sugar Beets—Use of an acre of land well prepared for beets and manured, or managed in the previous crop, - - - - $12 00
Ploughing, - - - - - - 4 00
Cultivating, horse, cultivator, and hand 2 hours, 50
Twice more before sowing, - - - 1 00
Seed, $2.25, sowing with a machine, 75 cents, 3 00
First hoeing, - - - - - 4 00
Second hoeing, thinning, and transplanting to supply deficiencies, - - - - - 4 00
Hoeing again and loosening the ground with machines, - - - - - 2 00
Harvesting, - - - - - 9 00

$39 50

Make the rows 2 feet 4 inches apart, and then a cultivator can be used in hoeing. If the beets stand one foot apart in the rows, and weigh 2¼ lbs. each, the yield will be 20 tons. In rich ground, at that distance, a great number will weigh 4 or 5 lbs. each; twenty tons is a good crop, probably a large crop, but not extremely large, for in some cases 25 or 30 tons to the acre have been raised in this country. At the above expense of $39.50 to the acre, with a yield of 20 tons, the cost would be $2 per ton. We make this estimate to show how cheap beets may be raised under favorable circumstances, such as good land at a fair price, convenient machinery and implements, and the most prudential management in the culture, with labor at a moderate price, and a favorable season.—*Cultivator.*

On Manures.

(Concluded from our last.)

Manure in the great agent for the increase of crops—we desire to know how we shall employ this agent to afford us the greatest yearly income. A good direction is furnished us in the maxim of a very useful agriculturist of of our own time and country in this particular, which is "to extend a given quantity of manure over as great a portion of the field cultivated as possible, so as to cause the field to yield an improved maturity of crop, the ground being left better after the crop than it was before"—such a course systematically and unremittingly pursued, will, no doubt, accomplish the object of improving crops and lands. But this direction applies more particularly to the quantity of manure per acre—the question *how* and *when* it is best to apply manure, whether superficially, or to have it immediately turned under—whether late or early, still recurs—and we are also to inquire whether perfectly decomposed manure is best, or at what lesser stage of decomposition it is more advantageous to apply it.

Many farmers have thought that the sooner the manure is incorporated with the earth in the fields after it is hauled out, the more enriched the ground becomes, and consequently the more capable of bearing a crop—supposing that all exposure to sun and air caused an exhalation of its fertilizing particles.

Others on the contrary contend, that the volatile particles of manure are comparatively very small, and that such loss is unworthy of regard—that the enriching qualities of manure are rather disposed to gravitate and sink, and therefore they prefer their most superficial application.

To discuss this question philosophically is not my design. I prefer to leave that to others of more science and more leisure. I shall only offer my own experience as ascertained by my own fallible judgment and add a few suggestions.

When manures are designed to be incorporated with the earth by turning them in immediately, soil and season will produce a difference. Soil of loose texture not sandy, but sufficiently adhesive to retain what is mixed with it, manured in moist seasons, will sooner possess itself of the qualities of the manure than close, adhesive, stubborn soils will if manured in dry seasons. The loose textured soil will permit the qualities of the manure most easily to pervade it, as it is easier to penetrate a soft than a hard body, and the moist condition of the earth will afford attractions on all sides of every particle of the manure to aid in its diffusion—the soil then that soonest possesses itself of the qualities of the manure will be soonest ready to impart it.

By spreading and ploughing in your manure as you cart it out into the field, you certainly guard against the loss of evaporation, be it little or much—and having your manure thus intermixed with your soil, the whole superfices or rather the top of your field is, for a few inches, in some degree, a bed of compost. Whether the most fertilizing particles of the manure have the greatest tendency to gravitate or fly off, I do not pretend to say—but as soon as the manure is mixed up with the soil, I conclude that the earth acts as an absorbent and that all the qualities of the manure are thus made to be diffused though and to become incorporated with the earth with which it is intermixed. Thoroughly rotted manure being most desirable, will soonest become incorporated with the earth, and will therefore be soonest ready to act—whether its action will be longest or strongest is yet to be inquired into.

Upon two different pieces of land I have for a dozen years past pursued a different course with manures composed of the same materials—taken from the farm yards and stables. On one of these which was the best land of the two, and generally of a lively, loamy soil, I have carried out the farm yard and stable manure after it had been al collected together and thrown into a heap for a twelvemonth, by which time it was completely decomposed. On the other piece of land, which is generally a stiff white oak clay, I have always carried out the same manures the spring next succeeding the winter that they had been accumulated—and I am decidedly of opinion that the latter piece of land has been improved the most, and that the crop (particularly of wheat) has been quite as good notwithstanding the original disparity of the lands. The size of the fields or two pieces land are not very unequal, and the quantity of farm yard manure made on each not differing much. On both pieces there was a free use of marl during the time.

The application of manure on the surface as used here, is to top dress grass and wheat in winter and spring—and on Indian corn after it is up and cleared. In the case of the wheat and grass it is completely a top dressing—but in the case of the corn, the manure is first exposed on the surface and is turned in the first ploughing that is given to the corn after it is put around the hill. That manure, thus applied, may produce improvement in both the crops of wheat and corn, may be very probable—but whether it improves it most by this mode, or by an earlier intermixture with the earth can only be determined by the distribution of equal quantities of like manure on the same soil, in the same year, on the two different pieces of land.

I have entertained the opinion that the sun and air exhaled much of the good qualities of farm yard and stable manures, and have therefore always turned them into the ground as fast as they were carted out, and rolled the ground immediately to prevent a further escape of the volatile particles. Believing too that the decomposition of my half rotted manure had better go on and be perfectly intermixed with the soil of my field, rather than suffer it to take place in its own bulk, I prefer carting it out and ploughing it in in that state, particularly as the whole is accomplished by once handling and once carting it. In dull, heavy clay soil, the action of half rotted manure in its progress to complete decomposition seems to dispose the stiff soil to become more easily pulverized. On half rotted manure on soils dry and sandy being apt to bury any crop to which it is applied, I would use well rotted manure alone upon such lands.

The turning in of green crops for manure, such as clover, buckwheat or Indian corn, to which is now added the cow pea, is by some considered an eligible plan of manuring. I have no knowledge of the effect of turning in more than two of these crops, viz.: clover and buckwheat, and from these I have seen great, good effects. On soils where plaster of Paris acts certainly and powerfully, nothing can point out the road to abundance and wealth more directly, or upon less difficult terms than the use of clover, and plaster. But all depends upon doing things right. The crop of clover shades the ground well, and loses, under any circumstances, much of the foliage from its stock on the ground—it has also a large and long tap root that mellows the stiff earth by penetrating deeply into its bosom, and imparts much vegetable substance to it when it decays.—The time for turning in the clover for manure is the question. My opinion is that turning in clover as soon as it is first in blossom, as is often done, is getting but a moderate portion of the benefit which it might be made to yield if it was suffered to grow and mature completely on the ground. When the clover is quite brown, and the stalk instead of being juicy and full of water becomes ligorious, the whole growth imparts strong substantial vegetable matter to be intermixed with the earth; but in its green state affords little else than water. Keeping clover up and preventing any stock from feeding on it—suffering the first crop to fall and the second to grow up through it, and so on in succession, is a certain mode of enriching lands rapidly and thoroughly. Generally, the quantity of seed for an acre of clover will not cost more than seventy-five cents, and the loss of the use of such land for pasture, before it is improved, is very inconsiderable. To compare such loss with the gain that would accrue in the increase of crops from such lands after lying under clover for two years, would certainly be measuring a trivial loss with a great gain.

Buckwheat will also render much service in this way; by seeding it early it will mature, producing a crop according to strength of land and season, which, when ripe, may be rolled down and turned in, and a second crop will immediately spring from this turning in, that may also be rolled down and turned in ready for wheat fallow that autumn. I have never known the benefit in one year from buckwheat thus managed, to be equal to that derived from clover kept up the summer and autumn after it is seeded and the whole of the succeeding year. Yet I have seen most advantageous results from the buckwheat in the subsequent crop of wheat.

I have no experience of the effect from green crops of Indian corn or oats turned in, but should suppose that little good result could be expected from them in consequence of their immature state. I know nothing of the cow pea, but could readily believe from what I learn of its growth, (rank and luxuriant, filled with leaves, growing large pods full of oily peas) that it would answer well if suffered to mature before it is turned under. Inquiry and experiment upon this subject would be well made by the board.

There is a very common pea or bean which grows luxuriantly with abundance of large leaves and long pods filled with peas that are exceedingly rich and oily when ripe, called the crowder, that I have no doubt, if used as a fertilizer like the cow pea, would be productive of very good results, and take the liberty of suggesting to the members of the Board, among their practicable experiments, to give a trial to this growth of our own country so commonly cultivated yet so little regarded, except among the laboring people as an article of strong rich food.

Regarding manure as the great and essential principle in agriculture; without which the best skill and practice must annually suffer diminution in its returns and rewards ds, it is difficult to account why it is so much neglected, when the means of procuring it are so various, so easy, and so ample. To ascribe it to sloth and indolence would probably be injustice. I know no more true and rational mode of accounting for it than in our error in the distribution of labor on our farms, proceeding from another error, in cultivating too much land.—The true measure of what ought to be cultivated is *what can be manured*—and if what can be manured is alone cultivated and rests under clover kept up, whilst all the other, or such other means of manuring as we have adverted to or practised upon the remaining fields in turn, the farm must be rapidly and substantially improved amply to repay all labor and expense thus laid out upon it.—*Easton Gazett.*

From the Library of Useful Knowledge.

A List of the Medicines used in the Treatment of the Diseases of Cattle.

(Continued.)

Mashes are very useful in cattle practice, not so much to prepare for physic, or to get into condition, as to form a soothing and cooling substitute, when the case requires a temporary abstinence from dry and stimulating food. They may be composed, like those of the horse, of bran only, with hot or cold water; or of bran with a decoction of linseed. In cases of debility, steeped or ground oats may be mixed with the bran, or malt may be used as a substitue for the bran and oats.

Mercury.—Mercurial Ointment.—The practitioner should be very cautious in his use of this on cattle. Indeed, it is scarcely allowable except in a very diluted state, and with the common sulphur ointment, in bad cases of mange; or a small quantity of it may be mixed with lard for the destruction of vermin.

Sulphate of Mercury, Æthiop's Mineral.—A very useful alterative combined with sulphur and nitre, where there is any cutaneous affection.

Proto-chloride of Mercury. Calomel.—This should be rarely given to cattle, and never as a purgative. In chronic inflammation of the liver, it often has a decidedly injurious effect: in jaundice, caused by a gall-stone obstructing the biliary ducts, or in that of a more chronic nature accompanied by debility and declining condition, the experience of the writer will not warrant him in recommending the administration of calomel: he would, on the contrary, be disposed to confine its use to dysentery, in which, combined with and guarded by opium, irritation is alloyed, while the natural action of the bowels is promoted

Bichloride of Mercury. Corrosive Sublimate.—This drug may almost be dispensed with by the practitioner on cattle. It can never be administered internally; it is highly dangerous used externally in considerable or efficient quantity for the cure of mange or any cutaneous eruption, and as a caustic there are many as good.

Mint.—An infusion or decoction of this plant will be a useful vehicle in which other medicines may be administered for the cure of diarrhœa or colic.

Myrrh.—The tincture of myrrh is a useful application to wounds, and is also applied to the cankered mouth; but it contains nothing to render it preferable to the tincture of aloes in the former case, or a solution of alum in the latter.

Nitre—See Potash.

Nitrous Ether, Spirit of.—A favourite medicine with many practitioners in the advanced stages of fever. It is said to rouse, to a certain degree, the exhausted powers of the animal, while it rarely brings back the dangerous febrile action that was subsiding. It is not, however, a stimulant to which the author has often dared to have recourse, except in the advanced stages of epidemic catarrh, or the malignant epidemic. The dose should not exceed half an ounce.

Nux Vomica.—This is not introduced from any experience which the author has had of its efficacy, but from the favorable opinion which some continental veterinarians have expressed of it in the cure of palsy. The doses which they gave consisted of more than an ounce. The author has tried the nux vomica, and its essential principle, the strychnine, as a cure for palsy in the dog, but never with success.

Opium.—As an anti-spasmodic, an allayer of irritation, and an astringent because it does allay irritation, opium stands unrivalled. It is that on which the chief, or almost the only dependence is placed in locked jaw. A colic drink would lose the greater part of its efficacy without it; and if it were left out of the medicines for diarrhœa and dysentery, almost every other drug would be administered in vain. It is most conveniently given in the form of powder, and held in suspension with other medicines in thick gruel.

The tincture of opium (laudanum) is useful in inflammation of the eyes; and a poultice of linseed meal made with a decoction of poppy-heads often has an admirable effect when applied in irritable ulcers, or to parts labouring under much inflammation.

Pitch.—This is only useful as the principal ingredient in charges, so useful in cases of palsy, or sprain, or chronic local debility.

From Lathrop's Farmer's Library.

NEAT CATTLE.

If we would rival the English farmers in raising up an improved breed of cattle, we must make use of similar means with them.

The first object is to select the best cows we have among us, from which we must raise our calves; and in making this selection, a due regard is to be had to the uses for which they are intended. If the best milch cows are desired, select from the best breeds of those which are known to be the best for that use; those which yield the most of such cream as makes the best butter, in any one year, are generally to be preferred. The size of the cow is not so material; as it is found that all cattle eat nearly in proportion to their respective sizes. What would be necessary to feed one of the large Lancashire breed cows, would be nearly sufficient for two of the Alderny breed, while the milk of two latter would probably nearly double that of the former. There is hardly any breed of neat cattle but what are sufficiently large for milch cows, if well kept.

A perfect cow, says the compiler of the Complete Grazier, should have a broad smooth forehead, black eyes, large clean horns, thick skin, large deep body, strong muscular thighs, large white or yellow udder, with long elastic teats, together with every other token requisite in a bull, allowing for the difference of sex. It is said milch kine are not good for breeding after they are twelve.

The signs of a good ox, says Mr. Dean, are thick, soft, smooth short hair, short thick head, glossy smooth horns, large shaggy ears, wide forehead, full black eyes, wide nostrils, black lips, thick fleshy neck, large shoulders, broad veins, large belly, thick rump and thighs, straight back, long tail well covered with hair, and short broad hoof. The best colors are brown, dark red, and brindled.

When a cow is found to produce calves which make cows or oxen of the above description, she should be kept for a breeder, and her calves, provided they come in proper season, should be raised instead of being committed to the butcher, as they too often are.

Calves, for raising, should be brought forth early in the spring; those brought late will not so well endure the succeeding winter, and, if heifers, will usually go to the third year before they are with calf, while those that are calved earlier, will usually bring forth a year sooner.

It often happens, through want of attention, that the best cows for breeding, bring their calves too late for raising, and it is too generally the practice among the farmers, to be governed by no other rule of decision, with respect to the calves they will raise, except of their being brought forth in proper season: while they perhaps improvidently let their best cows calve out of season, and for that reason kill them.

Heifers generally arrive at the age of puberty when they are eighteen months; though in some instances they have brought forth calves before that time. The better they are kept, the sooner they will breed; if however, they breed so early, they should be highly kept; for otherwise they will be apt to be stinted in their subsequent growth. Mr. Bakewell used to keep his Dishly

breed of heifers from the bull until the age of three; Sir John Sinclair attributes to this their often missing being with calf. It is believed to be best to follow nature's law: let them go to the bull as soon as they feel the inclination.

Breeds of cattle are much improved by crossing, or mixing different kinds together.

As the purest American breed is almost universally a mixture, we may consider that a favorable circumstance to the raising from it a valuable stock, which may possess all the superior characteristics of the English breed.

But in doing this, much sound discretion and practical science is to be exercised.

In Great Britain, much pains has been taken to select breeds which should unite the two qualities of being the best for milking, and the kindest to fatten; but hitherto such breeds are not to be found. It has been observed, however, by Sir John Sinclair, that by great attention, a breed might probably be raised, the males of which might be well calculated for the shambles, and the females produce abundance of milk, and yet when they reached eight or nine years, might be easily fattened. He further adds, that some English and Scottish breeds have nearly reached this point of perfection.

To improve the breed, it is also of importance that there should be no fornication between animals which are nearly related; consanguinity between the bull and the cow which is put to him. This seems to be agreeable to the laws of nature, and among men is strikingly exemplified in the degeneracy of the race, where the posterity of some small secluded districts constantly intermarry with relatives; or where the pride of families has served to preclude a due intermixture with others.

For the bull the finest looking calf, possessing as nearly as can be judged, the foregoing requisites for a good ox, should be selected, and from the finest of the breed which he is intended to propagate; and he should not be suffered to go to the cow until he has attained a good growth. Suffering young, or dwarfish, or ill looking bulls to go to cows, only tends to degenerate the breed, and in the two former cases, the cow, by being served with such, frequently misses having a calf. The bull should have good keeping, so that he may be in prime condition when he is put to cows.

ON SWINE.

From the Franklin Farmer.

BUFFALO, N. Y. Aug. 31, 1839.

To the Editor of the Franklin Farmer.

Sir,—Agreeable to the intimations in my last, I now come to the rules adopted by the most successful breeders of Berkshires in this vicinity; your readers will excuse me particularly in stating them, for the reasons that the article of pork, as before asserted, is the most important item of western agricultural production, and that I am writing to those who are not *above* their business, but who take the same pride and pleasure in raising a fine race of hogs, as they would in that of Blooded horses or Durham cattle.

A boar should never be permitted to be used till seven months old at least, and it would be much better that he were allowed to run till nine months. But commencing at seven months, he should cover sparingly, say not more than fifteen or twenty sows till a year old, and these as distant apart as possible—one or two only in a single week. From this time till he has attained pretty full vigor, which I should place at about eighteen months age, he may be used a little more freely. His spring seasons might then vary from twenty-five to thirty sows, and his fall nearly double this number. In the mean while he should be kept with care. A strong door may open from his pen into another, to which the sow is introduced, the boar is then let in and allowed one coitus only, immediately after which he must be turned back, and the sow taken away. It has generally been noted that once covering produces a greater number and stronger offspring than two or three, and that an *ad libitum* service is alike pernicious to all parties.

The best food for the boar during the season, is boiled or soaked corn, with plenty of pure fresh water, and for variety some swill from the house with meal in it (oat is the best) and a raw or boiled vegetable root or two, and as an antidote to disease, and to give tone to appetite, and assist digestion, a table spoon full or so of sulphur is occasionally put in his food. Salt is also placed where he can get at it when he pleases, and charcoal or small chunks of rotten wood, together with a handful of crushed bones, if convenient, is thrown. He must be kept up alone in his sty under close cover with a plank floor and plenty of dry litter, the sleeping apartment communicating with a good yard to exercise and root and wallow in, and a strong post placed upright near the centre for him to rub against.

During the interim between the spring and fall seasons, it would be greatly conducive to the health, vigor and longevity of the boar, if he could have a run in a cool grass pasture, with clear sweet water passing through it, and take lighter food than when in service, and yet sufficiently nutritious to keep him in fair store order. A good animal thus treated, may last ten or twelve years and get excellent stock from first to last. But great care must be taken that he be not *overworked*; this is deemed very essential. It is the great fault of us Americans, that when we have obtained a male that has any way distinguished itself, instead of husbanding its resources, we use it too much; and this is one great reason why the stock of such animals so often disappoints the public. I understand that particular English breeders, limit their best horses and bulls to about thirty females, and often as twenty or five and twenty. What their usage is for boars, I do not know, but suspect that it would be less than here allowed. It will be admitted however, that individual males may serve well a greater number than limited above, but my principle is not to work them up to their full capacity; if error must be committed, it is better that it be on the safe side.

Unless a sow were very coarse, and the object was to fine her, I would not allow her to breed till eighteen months old, and if something extra was desired, she ought not to come in under two years, there is no check in growth, and first litter is usually as good as any subsequent one. She ought to be taken up and occupy a place alone, either in a pasture or pen similar to that described for the boar, one month previous to farrowing, her condition kept good and strictly watched when expected to bring forth. As soon as dropped, see that the pigs are cleaned and take the teat, and the dam rid of the placenta and that carried off and buried. The watching should continue a day or two longer, till the pigs get a little strong and lively, as the sows are so heavy as to endanger their being lain or trod upon and killed. One pig more saved than leaving the sow to herself, amply repays all this extra attention. Although objections are made to giving food immediately after farrowing, I can see no reason in them; the poor animal is faint and dry and requires nourishment, and my rule is to feed them with swill in a moderate quantity a little more than blood warm, as soon as they will get up and eat it. This is gradually thickened the next day, and by the time the pigs are a week old, the dam is allowed to eat all it will without cloying. A mixture of oat and pea or indian meal, of one part of either of the latter to three parts of the former is highly recommended for nursing, together with an equal quantity of steamed vegetables. As soon as the pigs will eat, a small open door should be placed in the pen, under which they could run and be separate from the sows, a trough set in and milk with a light mixture of oat meal poured for them. This greatly relieves the sow, and adds much to the growth of the pigs, they wean then without scouring, losing condition in the least, or being checked in their growth. It is generally thought that pigs do as well to be weaned at six weeks old as later, as the little milk each then gets is obtained by more or less quarreling, and adds a distaste to their other food; besides it is great consideration to get them off the sow as soon as possible. Eight or ten great pigs tugging at her breast for two or three months is hard to be borne, and frequently very pernicious to her teats. In weaning, all but one should be taken off, put the dam on short allowance, and in two days take the remaining pig away, allowing it at first to draw the breast twice a day, and then diminish till once for two other days during a week, then turn the sow out to grass and leave off entirely, and commence gradually putting her into condition again. The Berkshires are great milkers, and must be well attended to at weaning time, or their breast will fill, become caked and swollen, and finally ulcerate and be the cause sometimes of the death of the sow.

Two litters are allowed per annum, and a preference for farrowing in this climate, is given to the months of April and September. Farther south later and earlier will answer. A pig when first dropped is a very tender animal, and if the weather be too cool it will perish; the dam also is likely to become ravenous and devour her offspring, or refuse to nurse it. Sows are better to be always separate, but with the owner of a large herd, this is inconvenient and adds greatly to the expense of keeping them. One must do as well as he can in this particular, but when nearly of a size and tolerably peaceable four may be kept together in pen, and a dozen or so in pasture. The breed greatly decides on this point. For instance, I could keep a hundred Chinese together without quarrelling or accidents, they are so good natured and quiet, but then again they huddle too close, and so want as much separating as others. These being smaller and of quicker maturity than the Berkshire, the sows may come in at a year old, and then full grown, great care must be taken about over feeding and keeping them too confined. The bellies of this stock are now nearly dragging on the ground, though they have had no other food since the fore part of May, than what they have found in a poor grass pasture. Those I have sold west get so fat on shack by November, as to be hardly able to waddle, and make the nicest of pork without further feeding. In England they are called par excellence, the "gentleman's hog," and though their pork inclines rather too much to fat, still it is so sweet and delicate that it is preferred by those who can afford it. The crosses of these with the Berkshires are in great repute at the Smithfield market, and I will add that what little has been thus made here takes the preference. The hams well boiled and eaten cold, seem absolutely to dissolve in the mouth without mastication. The average weight of my Improved Chinese may be at eighteen months old from two hundred to two hundred and fifty pounds. Occasionally they will go older to three hundred and even four hundred pounds, but this is very rare. Though small, they have proved to the other races of hogs, what the Arabians have to horses, the foundation of all improvement.

The reader may have surmised from my observations on breeding, at least some of the causes why the Berkshires with you have not come up to the full sizes so often stated by the eastern breeder that they arrive at, but lest he may not yet thoroughly understand the demerits of the case, in justice to both seller and purchaser, I shall proceed briefly to state them. Supposing then that we start with a pair of Berkshires from unexceptionable stock, the produce may deteriorate in size, either from too great affinity in blood of the parents, breeding too young or too old, or too much. Keeping too fat, (which by the way is not often the case) too poor, or too confined—from diseases known and unknown, from runts that will occasionally be dropped, from scantiness and impropriety of food to the pig, and occasionally, over which no one has control and that check its growth, from sufferings through the inattention of the transporters to its place of destination, and finally from general deterioration in nature. Really good animals that are every way right, are rare, very rare indeed, and when at last obtained, cannot be too highly cherished. That there may be an increased effort to produce them throughout the United States, is the ardent desire of, Your obt. servant,

A. B. ALLEN.

NEW LEICESTER SHEEP.

Mr. Henry Parsons of Massillon, writes us under date of 29th ult. that he has concluded to offer for sale some of his Dishley or New Leicester sheep. We saw his flock in September last, and have no hesitation in saying that they are equal to any of that breed we ever saw, and we have seen many. We subjoin a few extracts from Mr. Parson's letter.—*Zanesville Gazette.*

"My sheep, you would scarcely know again, they have so increased in size. This climate suits them far better than their native one. They have, since they have been up, had little more than oat straw to eat, and are greatly too fat for breeding sheep, or even for the butcher. I am now thoroughly convinced that I could keep *five* of my Leicesters on the same quantity and quality of food as would be necessary to sustain life in *three* of the sheep of this country—and the former should be *fat*, whilst the others would keep themselves quite lean. In these matters, of course, there is much in the *blood*. I would not say that *all Leicesters* will do that because I know they will not—but I do know, that purer blood cannot be obtained than mine possess.

"I have two or three ewes, notwithstanding the mean keep they have had for the last three months, that weigh 33 pounds per quarter," and will, at clip time, shear 10 pounds of wool each. These are the characteristics of sheep to breed from—at least *I* think so.

"I will part with three or four ewes, (in lamb I expect,) for $75 each—a ewe lamb, (last year's) also in lamb (very promising,) at the same price—if not in lamb $60.—A buck lamb, (last year's) $100, or one two months younger, $75."

Speaking of his imported Sussex pigs, Mr. Parsons says, "They have done well for me. The severe weather has not in the least disagreed with them, and my Sussex sow that had pigs when you were here, had another increase about three weeks since, and I never saw mother and young ones do better. This convinces me, at once, that they have constitution enough for any climate. They are all in high condition even with *very meagre food* during this inclement season."

---

*We presume the calculation as to the weight per quarter is made from an admeasurement of the carcass.—Ed.

Sheep Ticks.—Farmers sometimes ask how they shall contrive to free their flocks from the sheep tick, since every one is aware that if these pestiferous insects abound it is impossible to keep the animal in good order, or prevent a serious diminution in the quantity of wool. Some have recommended mercurial ointments, but these are always dangerous, and should only be resorted to in cases of necessity arising from disease, such as the scab, or other obstinate cutaneous diseases. Some have proposed dipping in an infusion of tobacco, and this would, in our opinion, be preferable to ointments containing mercury; but this occasions considerable trouble, and to be efficacious, must be performed with more care than is usually given to such matters.

We will tell how we manage this matter. We do not keep a large flock, only one or two hundred, yet our system is applicable to any number, and, for several years past not a tick, or scarcely one, has been seen on our sheep. In the first place, we wash our sheep in a large tub, of such capacity that the sheep cannot reach the bottom, and wide enough at top to allow two to wash at once. The tub is kept full and running over slowly, by a small stream conducted into it of clear, pure water. In washing our sheep, soap is always used at the rate of about two gallons to a hundred, and after a few have been washed, the water in the tub will be strongly impregnated with soap, or in other words will be soap suds. This cleans the wool and the sheep thoroughly, and by letting the sheep remain a few days after washing in a clean pasture, the wool becomes again saturated with the oil which is so essential to its softness and elasticity. This is the first step in freeing the animal from ticks. At shearing it is well known when this operation is performed as it should be, and no places where it is only half cut by the shears, or taglocks around the belly and legs are left to give the vermin a hiding place, that they will quit the old sheep for the lamb, in the wool where they find a secure place to retreat. To get rid of them fully and finally, we now *shear our lambs*.—Some farmers apprehend that such a process would injure the lambs, but the experiments we have purposely made, and the experience we have had, has convinced us that such fears are groundless, either as respects the animal itself or the effect on the next clip of wool. Let any farmer whose sheep are rendered poor and sickly by the constant irritation of these insects, try washing them in soap suds, and at the proper time shearing the lambs, and we think he will make no more complaints of ticks on his sheep.—*Genesee Far.*

Improved Breed of imported Sheep and Hogs.—Thomas B. Jacobs, Esq., near Churchtown, Lancaster county, Pa. has been very successful in raising the full and half-blooded Syrian sheep and Andalusian hogs, from the stock imported by Com. Elliott, in 1838.

"The sheep are of the description called broad tails, from the extraordinary size of the tail. It is highly prized for mutton. It has also a fine fleece of remarkably long wool, which is very superior for many manufacturing purposes. A pair of these sheep yielded nine pounds of wool last season of fine staple. The Andalusian hogs are remarkable for the fine flavor of their meat and for the small amount of food on which they subsist."

Mr. Samuel Bayley, of Fauquier County, Va. recently killed a lot of forty farm hogs, eighteen months old, the entire weight of which was 10,882, producing an average weight of 272 pounds. This is doing better than well—it is very well. It shows what an industrious Fauquier farmer can do on a Fauquier farm.—*Alex. Gaz.*

THE SILK CULTURE.

We publish the following ably written paper, the first of a series, from the National Intelligencer. It is, say the editors, from the pen of a scientific gentleman in Pennsylvania, who is practically acquainted with the subject of which he treats. We commend this essay to the perusal of all our readers.

Silk Culture.

The various subjects connected with the silk culture have been so often dwelt upon of late in this country, that I should refrain from calling any attention to them, did I not believe that some utility may arise from so doing. I have enjoyed many advantages of giving information from actual observation, and an extensive acquaintance with the best writers upon the subject, more especially those of France. The valuable and interesting facts thus obtained I am unwilling to keep from those less favored with opportunities of gaining such knowledge. Were they even more generally known than I have reason to think they are, it would not deter me from presenting them again, dould I do it in a form which would cause them to be reed. Every new subject must be made familiar before it can be rendered sufficiently practicable. That which is made familiar ceases to be regarded as beyond the power of performance. In every new and important enterprise the more intelligent members of the community are the first who must be informed of the advantages to result. The universality of education among us, and the cheap and abundant distributions of information through the press, enables us to introduce improvements from one end of the world to the other in much less time than can be done any where else.

It is my chief object to communicate, through a few short essays, some plain truths not generally known; to look into the first stages of the silk culture in France, and afterwards show that the interest with which it has always been viewed in that country is as great at the present day as it was in the time when Henry the Fourth gave it the first impulse; to make it apparent to individuals dependant upon their own industry for support, and who would be glad of some additional sources of profit, that, whether residing in town or country, they may find it in some of the branches of the silk culture; to prove to such that they need not be deterred from commencing this culture by the arguments often uttered by persons professing little or no information upon the subject, one of which is, that the price of labor in the United States is too high to enable us to complete with other countries in this branch of rural industry; and, finally, to show that there is but one other region on the face of the globe which, for the purpose of making silk, possesses equal natural advantages with our own, namely, China—situated at too great a distance to interfere with our capabilities in any vital degree.

I am very sensible of the great obstacles always in the way to the introduction of any new culture, or even innovation of an old custom. But I have lived to see many great interests which were at first reckoned preposterous, and even ridiculous, overcome the ordinary obstacles, and in no great while prove sources of individual and national wealth. Among the instances of this kind, I cannot refrain from referring to one whch affords a very striking illustration. When Bonaparte found his empire cut off by the superior naval power of an enemy from intercourse with the West India Colonies, and other sources from which sugar could be obtained from abroad, he determined that this luxury, and even necessary of civilized life, should be made from the soil of France. He accordingly ordered premiums to those who succeeded in making it, and the beet was soon extensively cultivated. But his attempt was scoffed at by many who thought themselves very wise. One of the wits of the day, published a caricature representing the Emperor and Empress seated at their breakfast table, each stirring a cup of coffee with a sugar-beet. Their young infant, the young King of Rome, was there also with a sugar-beet clutched in his little hand, whilst his nurse was saying to him, "Suck it honey, papa says it's sugar." But all the efforts of wits and other opponents could not turn Napoleon from his firm purpose, nor prevent the ultimately triumphant success of sugar culture, which is now so flourishing in France that, to prevent the utter destruction of her West India Sugar Colonies, she is obliged to *impose a tax upon sugar made at home!*

The avidity which within the last two or three years has been manifested through our country to take advantage of the excitement created by the introduction of the Morus Multicaulis, and make money by *selling the tree*, so long as it would sell, was calculated to provoke that ridicule—some of it, at least, which has been so lavishly bestowed upon what is commonly termed the multicaulis humbug. The sport which has been thus provided for some has, however, been productive of no little distress to others who embarked too extensively in the purchase of trees. Too much excitement is almost invariably followed by too great depression. Many of those who have been themselves disappointed, or witnessed the losses of others that have speculated in multicaulis trees, have had no knowledge of the uses they are made to subserve in other countries, and regard them just as destitute of intrinsic value as so many Lombardy-poplar switches. They have, therefore, on the failure of the tree trade, loudly denounced the multicaulis, as well as the whole plan of cultivating silk in the United States. We think it no very difficult task to show that such persons manifest very little wisdom. It may gratify the selfish feelings possessed by many declaimers to find that mulberry trees have fallen from the exorbitant prices to which they had been raised during the excitement of speculation, and we hope that none of them will be seriously offended on being told that there are yet many who regard the mulberry tree as a treasure to the country, and who do not found this opinion upon vague impressions, but upon facts gained by actual observation and close investigation. To those fond of searching out causes, it may be interesting to inquire how it could be possible that such an excitement as we have recently witnessed could ever be raised in favor of the multicaulis? To us, however, the thing does not appear difficult to explain. Every one knows that, from the earliest dates of our history, it has been a favorite object to introduce the silk culture. In Virginia, during its colonial state, it was made conditional in granting lands that a certain number of mulbrery trees should be planted on them. Others of the Southern, Middle, and even Eastern States, were encouraged by Government patronage to adopt the means of establishing the silk culture in their respective regions. But in the Southern and Middle States, other products of the soil, more easily produced, and for a long time yielding enormous profits to the agriculturist, such as cotton, tobacco, and bread-stuffs, soon caused the slow-growing mulberry trees to be neglected and forgotten; and this explains the singular circumstance that the only parts of our country in which the silk culture has taken any root is in the States of Connecticut and Massachusetts, where the climate is least favorable. But here the mulberry tree was not subject to the rivalry of the staples just mentioned, with their inflated prices. The time has, however, arrived when the farmer of the old States has to sigh for the former fatness of his lands, as well as the high prices he could once obtain for almost every thing he raised. His comparatively small crops of tobacco, cotton, and grain now yield him scarcely half prices, and every thing evinces the necessity of resorting to some other means of eking out the profits of his labor. Fain would he go back to the mulberry trees planted in the first settlements as a kind of impost duty. But these have nearly all been cut down as cumbersome to the ground. To plant others of a similar description would require him to wait eight or nine years before he could expect to be rewarded for his labor. This brings us to one of the main causes which operated to raise the multicaulis so high in popular estimation, since its rapid growth and ready multiplication placed it in the power of all who desired to attempt the silk culture, in a small or large way, to begin, and realize at once those profits which they could only expect at the end of eight or nine years from the common white mulberry. The calculation is a just one, and is not at all proved incorrect by the fall in the price of the tree, produced by the immense multiplication which ensued, as a natural consequence of its high price. This rapid increase, although it has been disastrous to many individuals, must prove highly advantageous to the community at large, since it puts an end to the propagation of the tree for sale, and renders it necessary that those who have them should devote them to the legitimate purpose of raising silk. Low as the multicaulis has fallen in popular estimation, it will be found to afford the only means by which the silk culture can be introduced into this country in a short time: for, previous to the appearance of the multicaulis, where could we see any general disposition to plant out mulbery trees of the old varieties, which gave such distant hopes of profit?

One of our most prominent national traits—haste to be

rich—put success, under such circumstances, out of the question. Truly did Mr. CLAY once declare, in allusion to this characteristic, that "nine years is a long time in America."

The year just past has not only removed the unjust doubts entertained by many of the capacity of the multicaulis to make good silk, but has demonstrated that this may be done to good profit even the first year of planting the trees. To cite one example: The Rev. Mr. McCLEAN, of Freehold, New Jersey, planted out one-fourth of an acre of ground in multicaulis trees, in the month of April; kept back the hatching of his silk-worm eggs until the leaves had become sufficiently abundant, and afterwards fed enough silk-worms from this quarter of an acre to yield him twelve pounds of reeled silk, worth $75, independent of bounties and premiums.

While multicaulis trees commanded high prices, those who had them very naturally turned them to the best account by selling, and thus making much more, by an easy process, than they could expect to obtain from the culture of silk. To have them ready for market, they took them out of the ground in the fall, so that it was difficult to ascertain the capability of the tree to stand our winters. The experiments made to establish this point were very partial, but now that hundreds of thousands, owing to their fall in price, are exposed in every variety of soil and situation, we shall soon have it in our power to speak with some certainty in regard to the capacity of the multicaulis to stand our winters, and how far north they will bear exposure.

At Burlington, New Jersey, the Messrs CHENEY have many hundreds which have stood out two winters, and are now out for the third, in an exposed situation, and, so far as I could observe last summer, without the loss of a single tree from such exposure. The experiment is very conclusive in regard to the locality mentioned.

Wherever the multicaulis will stand our winters, it will be found in a short time to be an invaluable dower.

FRANKLIN.

HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

HORTICULTURAL MEMORANDA.—FOR FEBRUARY.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.—The same remarks which we made last month, under this head, may be applied to February also. The cold is generally so intense, that nothing can be done in the open garden, and it is not much of an object to attempt the forwarding of grape vines in the green-house, or fruit trees in pots, except where there are ample means to do so; not much can be effected in a single green-house, but where there are pits, frames, green-houses, and hot-houses, so as to command any temperature, much may be accomplished. Few amateurs possess all these means, and as our remarks are intended more for them, than a professional man, who may have charge of a large private establishment, where forcing is carried on the winter through, we shall have but little advice to give now in this department.

Grape vines, in green-houses, may be put in preparation for growing, towards the close of the month. The plants will be damaged if any attempts are made to forward them sooner; it is better to assist nature than to force her. In graperies, the vines may be started at any time, as there are no plants which may suffer.

FLOWER DEPATMENT.—*Camellias* will now be showing her flowers abundantly, and the plants should be properly watered. The scaly insect is the only troublesome pest to the camellia, but they are easily got rid of. If the plants are infested with them, give them a good washing with a sponge, and go over each leaf separately, and also the branches, and clean them all off; it is not much labor, and the plants will be benefitted by the operation. This should have been done before they flowered, if they need it; but rather than the plants should suffer, it would not be prudent to put it off. If it is desirable to raise seedlings, the opportunity should not be neglected of impregnating all those flowers which show a stigma; in general, these will be confined to the single and semi-double sorts, yet occasionally some of the fine double varieties may be found, which may be seeded if the operation is carefully performed.

Dahlias may now be brought forward, by potting them at once in small pots, and placing them in the warmest part of the house.

Verbenas will now commence to grow; repot all those which need it, and train the branches to neat trellises.

Oxalis Bowiëi will now have done flowering; gradually lessen the quantity of water, and place the pots as near the glass as possible. O. versicolor, cérnua, and rósea, will be each displaying their blooms, and should be watered liberally.

Cactuses will now be showing their buds: those plants wanted for early flowering, should be placed in a warm situation, and be watered two or three times a week.

Tree Pœonies, coming into bloom, should be well watered.

Trevirana Coccinea. This pretty little plant should not be forgotten. Repot the small offsets, or corms, as they are called, the latter part of the month, one each in No. 1 pots.

Hyacinths in pots, now coming into bloom, should be well watered.

Geraniums should be looked after: repot now, if the plants need it.

Erica seeds may be now sown, and cuttings put in with more success than at any other season.

Roses, carnations, and other plants in frames, should be looked at, and if any fine weather should occur, open the sashes and let in the sun and air.

VEGETABLE DEPARTMENT.—*Cucumber seeds* sown last month, as directed, will now have made plants sufficiently large for hilling out. Let the beds be prepared, and the operation finished the first fair weather.

Radishes, Lettuce, &c., may be sown again for a successive crop.

Tomato, Egg plant, and Celery seeds, should be sown this month for an early crop. *Horticul. Mag.*

Lime for Peach Trees.—Repeated instances have been related of the renovrting effects of lime applied to the roots of peach trees.

Peach Trees.—Tobacco leaves put around the body of peach trees, just beneath the surface of the ground, are recommended by A. Dey as a preventive of the worm that destroys the trees by eating the bark.

Pear Treee propagated from roots.—It is stated upon good anthority, in the New England Farmer, that choice varieties of pear trees may be produced and the fruit preserved by means of roots. Small roots are selected, which have terminal fibres, and some kind of composition is usually put on the large ends of the roots to protect the wounds; afterwards they are placed obliquely in the earth, and fine trees with the fruit of the parent stock are the consequence without the trouble or expense of grafting.

Green Crops for Manure.—The Maine Cultivator says farmers in that State plough under a full growth of grass early in July—sow buckwheat and plough it under in August. The ground is then in fine order for wheat.

Lime for Salt Meadow.—Mr. Fleet—Dear Sir—Part of my land is saturated with salt; some of it so much so as to destroy vegetation entirely. Will slacked lime, mixed with such peaty-like soil, neutralize the muriate of soda, so as to render it productive? Yours, I. I. U., of N. Jersey. We should say not.

Diseased Sheep.—A correspondent of the Gennesee Farmer pours a tablespoonful of flax-seed oil into each nostril of his sheep when afflicted with the grub in the head.

Stirring the soil a protection against frost.—A writer in the Maine Cultivator succeeds in protecting his corn against frost in the fall by stirring the ground with the hoe when he apprehends frost.

Pickles.—The Maine Farmer says that pickles are well preserved by putting them in hard or strong cider, stirring them occasionally, and taking of the scum that arises.

The agriculture which is limited to the production of grain, supplies only a portion of the wants of society; but if it includes in its labors all the productions of which the climate and soil will admit the cultivation, it will provide for the workshop of the artizan the materials of his industry, and thus supply every necessity of life.—*Chaptal.*

Many persons have died of accidental wounds, surrounded by kind friends overwhelmed in sorrow for the untimely death, because they never once thought, until it was too late, that the end of the finger pressed upon the spot where the blood is seen issuing, would stop it in a moment. And yet this would seem to be the most natural thought that could enter one's mind. But it does not enter the mind. Few ever think of it in the perturbation of the moment. And it is important that every one should have it fixed in his mind beforehand, and teach it to his children, *that the great point in a wound is, to* STOP THE BLEEDING IN AN INSTANT, if it be profuse. Life depends on instant action. If nothing can be done till the surgeon is called, the person is dead. Any one can stop the blood as well as he. Let the first one who sees the bleeding wound, thrust in his finger without delay of an instant, and press with firmness on the bleeding point and it stops. If it is a deep wound, he can feel the jet of blood, and know where to put his finger. And when the blood is stopped, the person is safe, at least for the time; but the finger must be held fast, till the surgeon comes to tie the vessel.—This will require some decision, 'tis true; but who would not do it to save the life of a fellow being?—[Exchange.]

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

At Petersburg, (*Va.*) on Saturday, Cotton was dull at 7¼ a10. Very little Wheat in market, sales from $1 to 1 12½. The Tobacco market was active, and prices of middling and good quality improving, lugs 2¼a4¼, and leaf 4a7 3-4; extreme prices; general sales lugs 3 10a$3 50; leaf 4 15 a $6.

At Williamsport (Md) on Saturday, Flour was 4.80a5; Wheat 95a100; Rye 56c; Corn 40a45c; Oats 28a30c; Clover seed $11.

At Richmond, last week, the supplies of Flour were light, and sales could readily be made of country at $5¼—but holders were indisposed to sell at that rate. Wheat 105c for red, and 110 for white; but desirable crops would bring 110a115c; Corn 50a52c; whiskey 26c; Tobacco, luge $3a3¼; general sales of leaf 4¼ to 6½; extreme prices 4¼ to 9¼; inspections average about 40 hhds per day; the dealers purchasing freely, and although prices are not higher, sales go off with spirit.

At Alexandria, on Saturday, the wagon price of flour was $5¼—from stores 5 3-8 was offered and refused, and 5,40a5¼ asked; wheat 100 a 112c; rye 55c; corn 50a55c; Oats 30a34c; Cloverseed 100a114c; Corn Meal very dull from wagons at 50a53c.

At New York, on Friday, a little stir was making in flour, 1500 bbls western at $6 37a$6 50, and 600 bbls New Orleans at $6, have been bought for shipment, and 8000 bushels Southern corn at 62a62¼.

At SAVANNAH, last week, the sales of Cotton reached 5956 bales Upland at 5¼a9¼; and 188 bags Sea Island at 20a24c. The river had risen and the supply of Upland, was large, and being likely to continue so for sometime, holders were willing sellers at a concession of ¼a½c in all qualities below good fair; the scarcity of shipping and consequent high rates of freight, also exercised a depressing influence on the value of the article. The stock on the 8th was 32,053 Upland and 1493 Sea Island. Rice was in good demand at previous rates 2 3-4a3. Flour was dull,—sales of Howard st. at $7; Corn retailed at 65a70 cts; Whiskey 35a36. Exchange on England 10a11 p et prem. Drafts on New York, at sight, 7 pr et prem; 5 days sight 6 pr et prem. Freights both foreign and coastwise continued to advance—to Liverpool 1¼ 1-8d; to New York 3-4c.

At Cincinnati, on the 11th inst. Flour from wagons was $3¼a4 81; Whiskey 25c; Wheat 65c; Corn 31½c; Oats 25a 31c; Pork—bulk 5¼a5½ per 100 lbs; mess $13; clear 14; prime 8¼a9; rump 8¼a9; Lard, No. 1, 7½c.

At Louisville, (*Ky.*) in the week ending on the 8th inst, business was beginning to be active. In the early part of the week there were several arrivals from below, with sugar and molasses. Bacon had come in freely in wagons, and sold hoground, at 6a6½c; hams 8a8½c; Bagging was quoted at 24a25c; and rope at 8a8½c; 420 bags new Rio Coffee, received from below, sold at 12 3-4a13¼; Feathers had fallen, and sales were made at 35a37½c; Flour nominally $4a4½; Wheat 62½c; Corn 45c; Oats 31a37; Ginseng 30a34c; Pork, mess $14; prime 11, stock 9 to 10000 bbls; sales of 200 hhds prime Sugar at 5½, supply tolerable; Tobacco sold at 3a5; Whiskey has fallen to 26c for common; sight checks on Philadelphia 2¼a3 pr ct; on New York 8; The banks took bills on New Orleans at 60 days at ½ per cent; 4 mos 1 pr ct discount; Specie 6 pr et prem; U. S. Bank 1a2 per cent prem.

At Mobile, on the 5th inst. the Cotton market was very unsettled, and sales very light, buyers not being willing to purchase except at a decline on previous rates, which holders were not disposed to yield. The Chronicle says there was more activity in Exchanges on the 4th and 5th than for some time previous. There was a brisk demand for New Orleans funds and a large amount (sight checks) were disposed of at 3¼a4 per cent. prem; 60 days sight bills on New York 2a3, and 30 days 4¼a5 per cent. prem; sales of specie 6a6½ per cent prem.

At Winchester, (Va.) Friday, Flour was $4¼; Wheat 80 a90c; Rye 45; Corn 35; Bacon 9; Lard 10a11c.

At Dayton, (Ohio) on the 12th, Flour was $3½, and there being some competition for wheat, it advanced to 56 cents.

At Zanesville, (Ohio) on the 11th, Flour was at $3; wheat 50c; Corn 25c.

The New York Express states that in some of the Eastern towns Flour has advanced to $9 per. bbl.

PRICES IN THE BALTIMORE MARKET.

Exchange.—Sales of bills on London have been made at 13¼ a 14¼ per cent. We quote the range at 13 a 14¼ per cent. We now quote bills on Amsterdam at 42½ cents per guilder; on Bremen at 83a84 per rix dollar; and on France at $4,90.

We quote sight bills on New York and Boston at 5 a 5¼ per cent premium.

Specie.—We quote at 5 a 6 per cent premium.

Cattle.—There has not been a large supply of Beef Cattle in market this week, and prices have undergone no material change. On Monday 175 head were offered, and all sold at $6,50 for inferior, to $8,50 per 100 lbs. for strictly prime.

Cotton.—We note a sale of 25 bales Louisiana at 11 cts. and 40 bales Florida at 10¼ cts 6 months.

Howard street Flour.—The market closed last week at $5, 50 from stores, and rather dull. In the early part of the present week a considerable demand sprung up which has continued throughout the week, and sales of several thousand barrels have been made from stores for export at prices ranging from $5,50 to $5,55 and $5,62, but principally at $5,50. We are advised of sales of several lots to day at $5,53 and $5,56, but most holders we believe are willing to sell at $5,-50. The car and wagon price is $5,37½. The receipts of the week have been large, but we believe that the sales, together with former engagements, have prevented any material accumulation of stock in the hands of dealers.

City Mills Flour.—About the middle of the week there was an actieve demand for export, and several parcels of standard were sold at $5,62½. One parcel, free of garlic, was taken at $5,75. Holders of standard then demanded $5,75, but purchasers declined to buy at the advance asked. To-day a parcel of extra was sold at $5,75, and holders of standard continue to demand $5,75. The stock in first hands is very light.

Wheats.—We note a sale of prime red yesterday at $1,12, and a parcel of common red at $1,04. There is a cargo of 1800 bushels prime Virginia red in market for which $1,12 has been refused. These are the only parcels which as far as we know, have made their appearance at market during the week.

☞Since we left the market, we learn that the above cargo of 1800 bushels has been sold at $1,14 per bushel.

Corn.—At the beginning of the week good white Corn was sold from store at 54 cents, and prime yellow at 58 cents. To-day, a parcel of good white afloat, has been sold at 52 cents, and one of good yellow at 55 cents.

Rye.—The last sale was made some days ago, at 65 cents for a parcel of Frederick county.

Oats.—We hear of no transactions in this article.

Cloverseed.—A sale of prime Pennsylvania was made yesterday at $9,50. The store price ranges, according to quality and the quantity taken, at $9 to $10.

Molasses.—At auction this morning the cargo of the brig Orianna, from Matanzas, was offered, but bidders holding back, 200 hhds. were withdrawn, and the quantity sold being 35 hhds. at 25 cts. and 27 tierces at 25½ a 25¾. At the same time 48 bbls. New Orleans were sold at 31 cts. We note a sale of New Orleans, in hhds. by private contract, at 29½ cts.

Plaster.—A cargo to arrive was sold this week at $4,25 per ton, which is a considerable advance on previous rates.

Sugars.—At auction on Thursday 175 hhds. Porto Rico were sold at $5,15 a $6,10, and 70 hhds. New Orleans at $5, 70. At auction to-day, 32 hhds, and 15 bbls. New Orleans were sold at $5,60 a $5,70.

Tobacco.—Nothing of consequence has been done in any description of Tobacco this week. A few small parcels were taken for shipment, but purchasers generally prefer to withhold their operations until the market is better supplied. The inspections of the week comprise 6 hhds. Maryland; 49 hhds. Ohio; and 12 hhds. Virginia—total, 67 hhds.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEED.

The subscriber would inform the public that he is now prepared to furnish them with Fresh GARDEN SEEDS from Mr. D. Landreth, of Philadelphia, his Spring supply having just come to hand.

He has also on hand his usual supply of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS generally. His stock of Straw Cutters, Ploughs, Plough Castings, Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, plain and expanding, are very extensive.

ALSO—Newly improved HORSE POWERS and THRESHING MACHINES, the latter with iron & wood cylinders, superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles, superior Trace Chains from 15 to 24 links to the foot, Wheat Fans from $25 to $40 each, Corn Planters, and a great number of articles too numerous to mention, all made of the best materials and in the most substantial manner, and will be sold low for cash or approved acceptances in Baltimore. Having an Iron Foundary and extensive Shops and Machinery driven by steam power, he is prepared to receive orders for machine and other Castings, and for building Machines, &c. &c.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,
No. 36 W. Pratt street, Baltimore.

Who has also 33 bushels Seed Italian SPRING WHEAT in Store for sale.

ALSO—Offers 6000 well grown MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES. feb 19 J. S. E.

ROHAN POTATOES.

50 Bushels of genuine ROHAN POTATOES the seed of which were raised by the late Judge Buel. Product last season 80 bushels from one planted. We will sell them in quantities to suit purchasers.

We have also direct from the grower near London, first rate Mangel Wortzel and large transparent SUGAR BEET SEED, raised by the same Horticulturist who grew that seed which last season brought such large and genuine crops; and proved so very satisfactory to our customers.

We have also a very choice supply of the different kinds of English Peas, Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccli, Lettuce, Onion, Carrot, Radish, Cucumber, Parsnips, Turnips, Celery, Savoy, &c. raised by the same gentleman that hath these 25 years supplied us with those seeds that have been so highly approved by our patrons, and the present lot of Seeds have come to hand in fine order, and are for sale wholesale and retail by SAM'L AULT & SON,
Corner Calvert and Water street.

P. S. For sale as above, Books on Gardening &c. fe 19 10t

BERKSHIRE PIGS

For Sale by R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co.
Light street near Pratt street wharf.

2 pair full blood Berkshire Pigs, 8 months old, and weigh about 200 lbs. each, farmers who wish superior breeders, will do well by making early application, price $35 per pair.

Also, 1 pair ¾ Berkshire and ¼ Byfield Pigs, these are about same weight and age as the above—Price $25 per pair.

As usual, FARMING IMPEMENTS, GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS, of every description. Feb. 8, 1840.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber having given his attention to the improvement of farming implements for the last year, flatters himself that he has been successful in improving the following articles:—

A machine for planting cotton, corn, beets, ruta-baga, carrots, turnips, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds. He is so well satisfied with the operation of this machine, and the flattering prospects of a large sale, that he has made arrangements to have 30 machines built per week. The testimonials of gentlemen that have examined and witnessed the operation, will clearly show to the farmer that it is no humbug. The price of this machine will be $25. The money will be refunded to the purchaser if the machine does not give satisfaction.

A machine for husking, shelling, separating, winnowing and putting in the bag, corn, or any kind of grain. It will husk, shell, clean, and put in the bag, 600 bushels of corn per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off. The same machine will, by shifting cylinders, thresh 200 bushels of wheat, and put it in the bag perfectly clean. This machine will cost about $200. It occupies less room than the common threshing machine, and requires about two-third the speed—and not more than 4 horses to drive it.—The husking and shelling part of this machine is the same as Mr. Obed Hussey's, except that the cylinder is one solid piece of cast iron, instead of several pieces bolted and hooped together. The other points are a new arrangement, for which the subscriber is about to take a patent. Certificates that the machine will perform what is above stated, can be produced from gentlemen that have seen the machine in operation at the south.

The attention of the public is again called to the Ditching Machine, which has been now in successful operation more than one year, and that more than 20 miles of ditch has been cut with one machine the last season, by one man and one horse.

A horse power made more on the original plan of the stationary power, which is admitted by farmers and mechanics to be the best, as there is less friction, and of course more power. The only difference is that the machine is made so as to be portable, by being easily taken apart, and carried from place to place; by taking out a few bolts, it is moved easier than the common machine: the first driving wheel is 10 feet in diameter, working in to the pinion 14 inches in diameter; on the same shaft of this pinion is a bevel wheel 2½ feet in diameter, working in pinion 8 in. in diameter; on this shaft is a cone of pulleys of different sizes, so as to give different speeds required. We can have 1200 revolutions per minute of a 5 inch pulley, or reduce the speed to 19 turns per minute. It is of sufficient staength for 6 or 8 horses. The castings of this machine will weigh about 850 pounds; the price will be $130—one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to $100, built on the same plan.

A machine for morticing posts and sharpening rails for fence, and also for sawing wood in the woods, and plaining any kind of scantling or boards, can be seen at my shop in Lexington, near Liberty-street, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning shop—This machine will be made to order, and will cost $150.

A machine for boring holes in the ground for posts, improved lately, and warranted to be a good article—Price $5.

Also machines for mechanics, Morticing and Plaining machines; Tenning do; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors, and benches for tenoning the same, of various kinds, and for various uses; Cutting and cleaning chisels for morticing machines.

The subscriber tenders his thanks to the farmers and mechanics of Baltimore and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by strict attention to his business, to receive from the liberal and enterprising mechanics and farmers, (whose motto is to keep up with the times,) an equal share of their patronage.

Enquire of Edwards & Cobb, No. 7, N. Charles street, Baltimore, or of the subscriber, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning-shop No. 29, Lexington, near Liberty-street. GEORGE PAGE.
Jan. 15. A—4t.

SITUATION WANTED.

Wanted, a situation as Agent to a Manor, or to lay off, improve and embellish farms, or gardens, rearing of green houses, &c. or for the construction of roads, by a person who has had considerable experience, (say 20 years) in Europe, as well as in this country. Respectable references can be given. A note addressed to J. Q. and left at this office, (postage paid) will be attended to.
jan. 29. 3t*

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

John T. Durding & Co. encouraged by the favors shown them in the past year, are determined to offer no article to their friends but such as they can warrant, made of the very best materials, finished in a superior manner, of the newest patterns, and at liberal prices.

From John T. D.'s long experience in the manufacture of these articles he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to those farmers, Commission Merchants, Captains and others who may favor him with their orders. J. T. D. & Co. wish especially to recommend a lately improved and superior "Wheat Fan" as being admirably adapted to clean effectually and fast—price $25 They invite the attention of the public to their stock of Castings for ploughs or machinery, by the lb. or ton at the lowest prices. Also on sale, New York ploughs, No. 10 1-4 at $3, No. 11 1-4 at 3 25, No. 13 1-4 at $3 75. Repairs in general done with neatness and despatch.

All orders for field and garden seeds, of the best kinds and fresh, will also be furnished at our Agricultural Establishment, upon the usual terms, by Thomas Denny, seedsman, Grant St. Baltimore, near of Messrs. Dinsmore & Kyle. may 29

HUSSEY'S CORN SHELLER AND HUSKER.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now engaged in manufacturing these celebrated machines; they are now so well known that it is not deemed necessary here to enlarge on their merits further than to say, that the ordinary work is 40 bushels of shelled corn per hour, from corn in the husk, and one hundred bushels per hour when it is previously husked. Abundant testimony to the truth of this can be given if required, as well as of the perfect manner in which the work is done. His machine could be made to do double this amount of work, but it would be necessarily expensive and unwieldy, besides, experience has often shown that a machine of any kind may be rendered comparatively valueless by any attempt to make it do too much, this therefore, is not intended to put the corn in the BAG, but to be exactly what the farmer requires at the low price of 35 dollars.

The subscriber also informs the public, that he continues to manufacture Ploughs of every variety, and more particularly his patent self sharpening plough, which is in many places taking the place of ploughs of every other kind. He also manufactures Martineau's Iron Horse Power, which for beauty, compactness and durability, has never been surpassed. The subscriber being the proprietor of the patent right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, these horse powers cannot be legally sold by any other person within the said district.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH,
Corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, and No. 30, Pratt street. Baltimore, Jan. 22, 1840. 1y

MORUS MULTICAULIS, FRUIT TREES &c.

100,000 Morus Multicaults trees, or any other reasonable quantity or of cuttings, are now offered for sale. The trees are genuine; all being raised by the subscriber, either at his Nursery here, or at his Southern establishment, at Portsmouth, in Lower Virginia. Also the Elata, Canton, Broussa, Moretti or Alpine, &c. &c. Fruit trees of all the different species; and of the most celebrated and surpassing kinds; the collection now offered is large.

The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous Flowering Plants, for 1839, is ready, and will be sent to all who apply. In that Catalogue, the very best kinds of fruit, so far as proved, are particularly designated by a Star.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for distant places.

WILLIAM KENRICK.
Nonantum Hill, Newton, Mass. Oct. 1839—nov 6 29t

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE,

Will be made to order by the subscriber, (the patentee,) in Baltimore. Price $150. A machine is warranted to cut fifteen acres of any kind of grain in a day, if well managed; to cut the grain cleaner, and leaves it in better order for binding, than is usually done by the cradle. It is supposed to be equally adapted to the cutting of rice by those who are acquainted with its cultivation. Machines ordered for this purpose will be furnished with broad tread-wheels suited to soft ground. The demand became so great last year, at the approach of harvest, that a sufficient number of machines could not be made in time. From the high reputation which they earned for themselves in the harvest, added to their former character, a great demand is anticipated. As the expence of manufacturing is heavy, and a failure of the wheat crop would probably prevent a sale of machines, it is my design to limit the manuactur, to the number positively ascertained to be wanted. Farmers are requested on this account to send their orders as early as practicable. nov 20 6m* OBED HUSSEY, Baltimore.

BLOODED STOCK FOR SALE.

The subscriber has for sale at his farm in the Middletown Valley, near Petersville, 7 miles East of Harper's Ferry.

3 young Bulls, Devon, of the most Improved Breed.

2 young Bulls, Improved Short Horn Durhams, a pedigree will be given, the Blood equal to any in Maryland or in the U. States.

2 young Bulls, cross of Alderny, Holstein, and Short Horn Durhams.

Several Heifers of the above crosses.

The purchaser will have the privilege of their remaining at my farm at my risk until 20th April next. Terms and prices liberal if speedy application is made to me at the Franklin Bank of Baltimore. jan. 22. 8t. JAS. L. HAWKINS.